UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

PATDOCTC@fr.com

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/750,183	MARMAROS ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cam Y T. Truong	2169	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 February 2011</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1 and 61-95</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1, 61-95</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Applicant has amended claims 1, 61, 65, 69-72, 76, 80-82, 87 and 91-93

and canceled claim 96 in the amendment filed on 2/28/2011.

Claims 1, 61-95 are pending in this office action.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 61-95 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argued that Hennings does not teach " the active snippet link

being the hyperlink and an artificial anchor appended to the hyperlink that

references the portion for the search result document, the artificial anchor being

undefined in the search result document, and wherein the selection of the active

snippet link when the search result is displayed on a client device causes the

client device to navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result

document."

Examiner disagrees respectfully.

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content

hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can

be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated

text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink

anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page

to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the

other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at

a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the homepage 100, Cruises page

118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that are nested below it, including

Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and

Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks can be used to locate a page at a

third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

A script is an executable program, or a set of commands stored in a file,

that can be run by a server program called a Web server (described below) to

produce an HTML document that is then returned to the Web browser. Typical

script actions include running library routines or other applications to fetch

information from a file or a database, or initiating a request to obtain information

from another machine, or retrieving a document corresponding to a selected

hypertext link (col. 3, lines 5-30).

The above information shows that the script is created for search results

to allow a user to navigate directly a portion of the result document travel ticket.

The script is represented as an instruction for search results.

Applicant argued that Cupps, Schneider and O'Donnell do not teach:

"a corresponding active snippet link to a portion of the corresponding

search result document, the active snippet link containing a query-relevant

snippet, the query-relevant snippet being text extracted from the portion of the

corresponding search result document by the search engine; "the corresponding

active snippet link including an instruction that causes the client device to

navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result document from which the query-relevant snippet is extracted when the corresponding active snippet link is selected by a user from the display of the query-relevant snippet of the search result on the client device".

Schneider teaches the claimed limitations:

"a corresponding active snippet link to a portion of the corresponding search result document, the active snippet link containing a query-relevant snippet, the query-relevant snippet being text extracted from the portion of the corresponding search result document by the search engine" as shown in fig. 6b, each search result including a link such as www.com to a corresponding document but this link is not to a top of a corresponding search result document (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67; col. 15, lines 25-60);

"cause the client device to display the query-relevant snippets of the search result document on the client device" as displaying the search results including the query-relevant snippets (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67; col. 15, lines 25-60).

Cupps teaches the claimed limitation "the corresponding active snippet link including an instruction that causes the client device to navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result document from which the query-relevant snippet is extracted when the corresponding active snippet link is selected by a user from the display of the query-relevant snippet of the search result on the client device" as shown in fig. 8, after a user clicks on the Enzo's link in fig. 8, a web page for Enzo's is displayed, in this webpage includes an

instruction such as click her to process. Thus, a user can select FIGS. 8-10 are

exemplary menu web pages 144. FIG. 8 is a menu web page 144 showing the

first five pizza restaurants that deliver within a particular customer's location. The

restaurants shown are selected based on the customer's location and the

restaurant's delivery area. As such, this menu web page 144 is dynamically

created for this particular customer. Likewise, FIG. 9 is a menu web page 144

showing the various types of food items that a particular restaurant offers for

delivery service within a particular customer's location. This menu web page 144

was created in response to the customer's request for pizza selections. FIG. 10

is a menu web page 144 showing the various types of "pesce fresco" items that a

particular restaurant offers for delivery service within a particular customers

location. This menu web page 144 was created in response to the customer's

request for "pesce fresco" selections (col. 9, lines 15-35). The above information

shows that as Enzo's is extracted from web page of fig. 8 to display to a user in

another web page of fig. 9 by a search engine after a user selection.

The customer can then select a particular vendor or restaurant and one or

more menu web pages 144 including the selected information that is

dynamically created by the web creation procedure 126 and provided to the

customer's client computer 102. The customer can then browse through the

menu web pages 144 and select items of interest. The user's selection or

requests are used by the web creation procedure 126 to generate one or more

menu web pages 144 that are displayed to the customer (step 306). FIGS. 8-10

illustrate such exemplary menu web pages 144. The customer places an order

by selecting the appropriate items from the menu web pages 144 (step 308)

which are then transmitted to the online ordering machine 106 (step 310). The

online ordering machine 106 receives the order and processes it as shown in

FIG. 13 (step 310) (col. 10, lines 7-3). The above information shows that the

creation procedure 126 is created for search results to allow a user to navigate

directly a portion of the 'pesce fresco' within the webpage when the user selects

the 'pesce fresco'. The creation procedure 126 is represented as an instruction

for search results. Pesce fresco is represented as the query-relevant snippet

that is selected by a user from a display of the corresponding search results on

the customer device.

Donnell teaches navigating directly a portion within a document and a

document includes link to a top of the search result document. The defenders also

operated a web site which had on its front page the heading "The Shetland News".

Adverts appeared on that page and additionally, there were several news headlines also

appearing. Since approximately 14 October 1996, among the defenders' headlines were

some which had appeared in recent issues of The Shetland Times which had been

reproduced on the pursuers' web site. These particular headlines were verbatim accounts

of the pursuers' headlines. Any visitor to the defenders' site could "click" on one of those

particular headlines as it appeared on the defenders' front page and gain access to the

text as published and reproduced by the pursuers bypassing the pursuers' home page and

any advertising on it (pages 1-3).

As discussed above the combination teaches all of claimed limitations as

discussed above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the

basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described
> as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to
> be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been
> obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
> said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

5.   Claims 1, 61, 63, 70-72, 74, 81-83, 85, 92-95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider (US 6895430) in view of Hennings

et al (or hereinafter "Hennings") (US 6763496) and Law in the Outer Limit?,

Therese O'Donnell, or (hereinafter "O'Donnell") 19997.

As to claim 1, Schneider teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving in a search engine a search query from a client device" as

sending a search query to a search server from client, the server returns search

results responsive to the search query to search client (figs. 1d, 5b-6b, col. 12,

lines 5-15; col. 17, lines 35-67), "the search query including one or more query

terms" as the query including as query term (fig. 5b, col. 17, lines 55-67; col. 18,

lines 1-25);

"generating in the search engine two or more search results in response to the search query" as displaying two or more search results in response to the search query including query term (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67);

"each of the search results including a corresponding search result document link to a top of a corresponding search result document" as shown in fig. 6b, each search result including a link such as www.com to a corresponding document but this link is not to a top of a corresponding search result document (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67);

"a corresponding active snippet link to a portion of the corresponding search result document, the corresponding active snippet link including a query-relevant snippet, the query-relevant snippet being text extracted from the portion of the corresponding search result document by the search engine" as (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67; col. 15, lines 25-60);

"providing from the search engine the two or more search results to the client device in response to the search query" as providing from the search engine the instructions such as search within this sites for search results (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67; col. 15, lines 25-60).

Schneider does not explicitly teach the claimed limitations:

"a corresponding search result document link to a top of a corresponding search result document";

"the corresponding active snippet link including an instruction that causes the client device to navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result document from which the query-relevant snippet is extracted when the

corresponding active snippet link is selected by a user from the display of the

query-relevant snippet of the search result on the client device".

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content

hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can

be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated

text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink

anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page

to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the

other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at

a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the homepage 100, Cruises page

118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that are nested below it, including

Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and

Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks can be used to locate a page at a

third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

A script is an executable program, or a set of commands stored in a file,

that can be run by a server program called a Web server (described below) to

produce an HTML document that is then returned to the Web browser. Typical

script actions include running library routines or other applications to fetch

information from a file or a database, or initiating a request to obtain information

from another machine, or retrieving a document corresponding to a selected

hypertext link (col. 3, lines 5-30).

The above information shows that the script is created for search results to allow a user to navigate directly a portion of the result document travel ticket. The script is represented as an instruction for search results.

Donnell teaches navigating directly a portion within a document and a document includes link to a top of the search result document. The defenders also operated a web site which had on its front page the heading "The Shetland News". Adverts appeared on that page and additionally, there were several news headlines also appearing. Since approximately 14 October 1996, among the defenders' headlines were some which had appeared in recent issues of The Shetland Times which had been reproduced on the pursuers' web site. These particular headlines were verbatim accounts of the pursuers' headlines. Any visitor to the defenders' site could "click" on one of those particular headlines as it appeared on the defenders' front page and gain access to the text as published and reproduced by the pursuers bypassing the pursuers' home page and any advertising on it. (pages 1-3).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Hennings 's teaching of using the creation procedure 126 to navigate a portion of search result based on user's selection and Donnell's teaching of navigating directly a portion within a document and a document includes link to a top of the search result document to Schneider's system in order to allow a client to narrow down search result or view each portion of a document following his or her desire so that searching a search result is performed quickly.

As to claims 61, 72 and 83, Schneider, Hennings and O'Donnell, teach

the claimed limitation "the instruction of corresponding active snippet link

includes an artificial anchor referencing the portion of the corresponding search

result document containing the query-relevant snippet" as (Schneider, col. 19,

lines 45-67; fig. 6b), and "the corresponding search result document link does not

include an artificial anchor referencing any particular portion of the corresponding

search result document" as (O'Donnell, Bibliography link does not contains any

link to a portion of the document, pages 1-2).

As to claims 63, 74 and 85, Schneider, Hennings and O'Donnell disclose

the claimed limitation subject matter in claims 1, 71 and 82, O'Donnell further

teaches the claimed limitation "the query-relevant snippet further comprises one

or more of the query terms; and the instruction is configured to cause the client

device to navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result

document when the one or more query terms are selected by the user from the

display of the query-relevant snippet" as the query relevant snippet includes

query terms to allow a user navigate directly to the portions of a document when

the one or more terms such as 'The Judgment; Analysis; Headlines as Literary

Works' (page 1-2).

As to claims 70, 81 and 92, Schneider, Cupps and O'Donnell disclose the

claimed limitation subject matter in claims 1, 71 and 82, Hennings further teach

the claimed limitation "each of the search results generated by the search engine

comprises a plurality of active snippet links, each including, a query relevant

snippets extracted from the corresponding search result document by the search

engine, and each including an instruction that causes the client device to

navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result document from

which the query-relevant snippet is extracted when the corresponding active

snippet link is selected by a user from the display of the query-relevant snippet of

the search result on the client device" as (col. 6, lines 20-67).

As to claim 71, Schneider teaches the same claimed limitation as

discussed in claim 1, Schneider further teaches the claimed limitations:

"one or more computers" as a computer 102 (fig. 2, col. 4, lines 1-5);

"a computer-readable medium coupled to the one or more computers

having instructions stored thereon which, when executed by the one or more

computers, cause the one or more computers to perform operations comprising"

as a computer-readable medium coupled to the one or more computers having

instructions stored thereon which, when executed by the one or more computers,

cause the one or more computers to perform operations (col. 4, lines 1-20).

As to claim 82, Schneider teaches the same claimed limitation as

discussed in claim 1, Schneider further teaches the claimed limitations "a

computer storage medium encoded with a computer program, the program

comprising instructions that when executed by data processing apparatus cause

the data processing apparatus to perform operations comprising" (col. 4, lines 1-

20).

As to claims 62 and 73, Schneider does not explicitly teach the claimed

limitation "wherein at least one of the search results further comprises a second

corresponding active snippet link to a separate portion of the corresponding

search result document containing a second query-relevant snippet.

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content

hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can

be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated

text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink

anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page

to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the

other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at

a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the homepage 100, Cruises page

118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that are nested below it, including

Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and

Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks can be used to locate a page at a

third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hennings's teaching of homepage 100 is at

the top level of the content hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the

travel categories that can be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or

one of the associated text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon

104 or text hyperlink anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118,

causing the Cruises page to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the

pages associated with the other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains

page, etc., are all nested at a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the

homepage 100, Cruises page 118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that

are nested below it, including Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122,

Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks

can be used to locate a page at a third level of the content hierarchy to

Schneider's system in order to system in order to allow a client to narrow down

search result following his or her desire so that searching a search result is

performed quickly.

As to claim 84, Schneider does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation

"wherein at least one of the search results further comprises a second

corresponding active snippet link to a separate portion of the corresponding

search result document containing the query-relevant snippet".

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content

hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can

be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated

text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink

anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page

to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the

other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at

a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the homepage 100, Cruises page

118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that are nested below it, including

Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and

Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks can be used to locate a page at a

third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hennings's teaching of homepage 100 is at

the top level of the content hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the

travel categories that can be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or

one of the associated text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon

104 or text hyperlink anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118,

causing the Cruises page to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the

pages associated with the other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains

page, etc., are all nested at a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the

homepage 100, Cruises page 118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that

are nested below it, including Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122,

Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks

can be used to locate a page at a third level of the content hierarchy to

Schneider's system in order to system in order to allow a client to narrow down

search result following his or her desire so that searching a search

result is performed quickly.

As to claims 64, 75 and 86, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "wherein each instruction includes an intra-document link for

the query-relevant snippet, each intra-document link pointing to the portion of the

query-relevant snippet within the corresponding search result document".

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content

hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can

be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated

text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink

anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page

to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the

other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at

a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the homepage 100, Cruises page

118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that are nested below it, including

Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and

Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks can be used to locate a page at a

third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hennings's teaching of homepage 100 is at

the top level of the content hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the

travel categories that can be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or

one of the associated text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon

104 or text hyperlink anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118,

causing the Cruises page to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the

pages associated with the other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains

page, etc., are all nested at a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the

homepage 100, Cruises page 118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that

are nested below it, including Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122,

Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks

can be used to locate a page at a third level of the content hierarchy to

Schneider's system in order to system in order to allow a client to narrow down

search result following his or her desire so that searching a search result is

performed quickly.

        As to claim 93, Schneider teaches the claimed limitations:

        "receiving in a search engine a search query from a client device, the

search query including one or more query terms" (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-

67);

        "generating in the search engine two or more search results in response to

the search query, each of the search results including: a hyperlink to a

corresponding search result document" as (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67);

"a corresponding active snippet link to a portion of the corresponding

search result document, the active snippet link containing a query-relevant

snippet, the query-relevant snippet being text extracted from the portion of the

corresponding search result document by the search engine" as (figs. 5b-6b, col.

19, lines 40-67; col. 15, lines 25-60);

"providing from the search engine the search results to the client device in

response to the search query" as displaying two or more search results in

response to the search query including query term (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-

67).

Schneider does not explicitly teach the claimed limitations:

"wherein the selection of the hyperlink when the search result is displayed

on the client device causes the client device to navigate to the top of the

corresponding search result document ";

" the active snippet link being the hyperlink and an artificial anchor

appended to the hyperlink that references the portion for the search result

document, the artificial anchor being undefined in the search result document,

and wherein the selection of the active snippet link when the search result is

displayed on a client device causes the client device to navigate directly to the

portion of the corresponding search result document."

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content

hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can

be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated

text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink

anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page

to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the

other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at

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Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and

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third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

A script is an executable program, or a set of commands stored in a file,

that can be run by a server program called a Web server (described below) to

produce an HTML document that is then returned to the Web browser. Typical

script actions include running library routines or other applications to fetch

information from a file or a database, or initiating a request to obtain information

from another machine, or retrieving a document corresponding to a selected

hypertext link (col. 3, lines 5-30).

The above information shows that the script is created for search results

to allow a user to navigate directly a portion of the result document travel ticket.

The script is represented as an instruction for search results.

Donnell teaches navigating directly a portion within a document and a

document includes link to a top of the search result document (pages 1-3).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hennings 's teaching of using the creation

procedure 126 to navigate a portion of search result based on user's selection

and Donnell's teaching of navigating directly a portion within a document and a

document includes link to a top of the search result document to Schneider's

system in order to allow a client to narrow down search result or view each

portion of a document following his or her desire so that searching a search

result is performed quickly.

As to claim 94, Schneider, Cupps and Hennings teaches the claimed

limitation subject matter in claim 93, Hennings further teaches "wherein each

artificial anchor includes a preassigned artificial anchor designator designating

the anchor as artificial" (figs. 1A& 2, col. 4, lines 45-55; col. 6, lines 47-60).

As to claim 95, Cupps and Hennings teaches the claimed limitation

subject matter in claim 93, Hennings further teaches "wherein each artificial

anchor includes the preassigned artificial anchor designator as one of a prefix

and a suffix and wherein the preassigned artificial anchor designator includes a

preassigned set of text characters" (figs. 1A&2, col. 4, lines 45-55; col. 6, lines

47-60).

6.   Claims 65-67, 76-78, 87-89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Schneider (US 6895430) in view of Hennings et al (or

hereinafter "Hennings") (US 6763496) and Law in the Outer Limit?, Therese

O'Donnell, or (hereinafter "O'Donnell") 19997 and further in view of Caronni et al

(or hereinafter "Caronni") (US 2003/0154221).

As to claims 65, 76 and 87, Schneider does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein each intra-document link includes an artificial anchor undefined in the corresponding search result document".

Caronni teaches when lookup routine determines that an entry corresponding to the entity name does not exist, it checks the system view table for an alternate file system entry. For example, if the lookup routine expands the entity name with a first uncommon string and no corresponding entry is found, the lookup routine may subsequently expand the entity name with a second uncommon string. The link S:\eng\user123\file 1 .txt contains user123 as an artificial anchor; thus, the lookup routine expands the entity name with a second uncommon string for searching (fig. 4, paragraph [0030, 0037]).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Caronni's teaching of when lookup routine determines that an entry corresponding to the entity name does not exist, it checks the system view table for an alternate file system entry. For example, if the lookup routine expands the entity name with a first uncommon string and no corresponding entry is found, the lookup routine may subsequently expand the entity name with a second uncommon string. The link S:\eng\user123\file 1 .txt contains user123 as an artificial anchor; thus, the lookup routine expands the entity name with a second uncommon string for searching to Schneider's system in order to allow processes to enforce different views dependent on the context

that a process is in and retrieve information corresponding to the expanded

sequence.

As to claims 66, 77 and 88, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "wherein each artificial anchor includes a preassigned artificial

anchor designator designating the anchor as artificial".

Caronni teaches when lookup routine determines that an entry

corresponding to the entity name does not exist, it checks the system view table

for an alternate file system entry. For example, if the lookup routine expands the

entity name with a first uncommon string and no corresponding entry is found,

the lookup routine may subsequently expand the entity name with a second

uncommon string. The link S:\eng\user123\file 1 .txt contains user123 as an

artificial anchor; thus, the lookup rountine expands the entity name with a second

uncommon string for searching. S:\eng\ is represented as artificial anchor

designator (fig. 4, paragraph [0030, 0037]).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Caronni's teaching of when lookup routine

determines that an entry corresponding to the entity name does not exist, it

checks the system view table for an alternate file system entry. For example, if

the lookup routine expands the entity name with a first uncommon string and no

corresponding entry is found, the lookup routine may subsequently expand the

entity name with a second uncommon string. The link S:\eng\user123\file 1 .txt

contains user123 as an artificial anchor; thus, the lookup rountine expands the

entity name with a second uncommon string for searching to Schneider's system

in order to allow processes to enforce different views dependent on the context

that a process is in and retrieve information corresponding to the expanded

sequence.

As to claims 67, 78 and 89, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "wherein each artificial anchor includes the preassigned

artificial anchor designator as one of a prefix and a suffix and wherein the

preassigned artificial anchor designator includes a preassigned set of text

characters".

Caronni teaches S:\eng\ as prefix. This prefix includes a set of character

such as user123\file1 .txt or user342\file1 .txt. The S:\eng\ as anchor designator

(fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Caronni's teaching of \eng\ as prefix. This

prefix includes a set of character such as user123\file1 .txt or user342\file1 .txt to

Schneider's system in order to allow processes to enforce different views

dependent on the context that a process is in and retrieve information

corresponding to the expanded sequence.

7.   Claims 68, 79 and 90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Schneider in view of Hennings et al (or hereinafter

"Hennings") (US 6763496) and Law in the Outer Limit?, Therese O'Donnell, or

(hereinafter "O'Donnell") 19997 and further in view of Hill et al (or hereinafter

"Hill") (US 2004/0024788).

As to claims 68, 79 and 90, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "determining whether each corresponding search result

document link references an anchor defined in each corresponding search result

document; and stripping the reference to the anchor from the corresponding

search result document link if the corresponding search result document link

references the anchor".

Hill teaches Plant-Models list page 20 contains a link back to parent Model

page 24. It means that when a user want to back to parent Model page 24, the

user select a link back in Plant-Model list page 20 and the system will strip the

link to the parent Model page 24 as anchor (paragraph [0091]).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hill's teaching of Plant-Models list page 20

contains a link back to parent Model page 24 to Schneider's system in order to

organize web pages of documents in hierarchy manner from a broad entity to a

more specific entity so that a user can easily view modify a portion of a document

easily and identify associations between documents within web pages.

8. Claims 69, 80 and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Schneider (US 6895430) in view of Hennings and O'Donnell

and further in view of Shanny (US 20040158617).

As to claims 69, 80 and 91, Schneider teaches the claimed limitation

"wherein the providing the instructions for the two or more search results to the

client device in response to the query includes providing a search result page" as

(figs. 1d, 5a-6b).

Schneider teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the instructions are at

least one of a hidden tag and an attribute on a tag in the search result page".

Shanny teaches hidden tag (paragraph [0041]).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time invention was made to apply Shanny's teaching of hidden tag to Schneider's

system in order to allow transmission of all the input data as result data when

instructions for submit are made and further to detect page load abandons in real

time.

9.   Claims 1, 61, 63, 70-72, 74, 81-83, 85, 92 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider (US 6895430) in view of

Cupps et al (or hereinafter "Cupps") (US 5991739) and Law in the Outer Limit?,

Therese O'Donnell, or (hereinafter "O'Donnell") 19997.

As to claim 1, Schneider teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving in a search engine a search query from a client device" as

sending a search query to a search server from client, the server returns search

results responsive to the search query to search client (figs. 1d, 5b-6b, col. 12,

lines 5-15; col. 17, lines 35-67), "the search query including one or more query

terms" as the query including as query term (fig. 5b, col. 17, lines 55-67; col. 18,

lines 1-25);

"generating in the search engine two or more search results in response to

the search query" as displaying two or more search results in response to the

search query including query term (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67);

"each of the search results including a corresponding search result

document link to a top of a corresponding search result document" as shown in

fig. 6b, each search result including a link such as www.com to a corresponding

document but this link is not to a top of a corresponding search result document

(figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67);

"a corresponding active snippet link to a portion of the corresponding

search result document, the active snippet link containing a query-relevant

snippet, the query-relevant snippet being text extracted from the portion of the

corresponding search result document by the search engine" as shown in fig. 6b,

each search result including a link such as www.com to a corresponding

document but this link is not to a top of a corresponding search result document

(figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67; col. 15, lines 25-60);

"cause the client device to display the query-relevant snippets of the

search result document on the client device" as displaying the search results

including the query-relevant snippets (figs. 5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67; col. 15,

lines 25-60);

"providing from the search engine the two or more search results to the

client device in response to the search query" as providing from the search

engine the instructions such as search within this sites for search results (figs.

5b-6b, col. 19, lines 40-67; col. 15, lines 25-60).

Schneider does not explicitly teach the claimed limitations:

"a corresponding search result document link to a top of a corresponding

search result document";

"the corresponding active snippet link including an instruction that causes

the client device to navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search

result document from which the query-relevant snippet is extracted when the

corresponding active snippet link is selected by a user from the display of the

query-relevant snippet of the search result on the client device".

Cupps teaches as shown in fig. 8, after a user clicks on the Enzo's link in

fig. 8, a web page for Enzo's is displayed, in this webpage includes an

instruction such as click her to process. Thus, a user can select FIGS. 8-10 are

exemplary menu web pages 144. FIG. 8 is a menu web page 144 showing the

first five pizza restaurants that deliver within a particular customer's location.

The restaurants shown are selected based on the customer's location and the

restaurant's delivery area. As such, this menu web page 144 is dynamically

created for this particular customer. Likewise, FIG. 9 is a menu web page 144

showing the various types of food items that a particular restaurant offers for

delivery service within a particular customer's location. This menu web page

144 was created in response to the customer's request for pizza selections.

FIG. 10 is a menu web page 144 showing the various types of "pesce fresco"

items that a particular restaurant offers for delivery service within a particular

customers location. This menu web page 144 was created in response to the

customer's request for "pesce fresco" selections (col. 9, lines 15-35). The above

information shows that as Enzo's is extracted from web page of fig. 8 to display

to a user in another web page of fig. 9 by a search engine after a user selection.

The customer can then select a particular vendor or restaurant and one or

more menu web pages 144 including the selected information that is

dynamically created by the web creation procedure 126 and provided to the

customer's client computer 102. The customer can then browse through the

menu web pages 144 and select items of interest. The user's selection or

requests are used by the web creation procedure 126 to generate one or more

menu web pages 144 that are displayed to the customer (step 306). FIGS. 8-10

illustrate such exemplary menu web pages 144. The customer places an order

by selecting the appropriate items from the menu web pages 144 (step 308)

which are then transmitted to the online ordering machine 106 (step 310). The

online ordering machine 106 receives the order and processes it as shown in

FIG. 13 (step 310) (col. 10, lines 7-3). The above information shows that the

creation procedure 126 is created for search results to allow a user to navigate

directly a portion of the 'pesce fresco' within the webpage when the user selects

the 'pesce fresco'. The creation procedure 126 is represented as an instruction

for search results. Pesce fresco is represented as the query-relevant snippet

that is selected by a user from a display of the corresponding search results on

the customer device.

Donnell teaches navigating directly a portion within a document and a

document includes link to a top of the search result document. The defenders also

operated a web site which had on its front page the heading "The Shetland News".

Adverts appeared on that page and additionally, there were several news headlines also

appearing. Since approximately 14 October 1996, among the defenders' headlines were

some which had appeared in recent issues of The Shetland Times which had been

reproduced on the pursuers' web site. These particular headlines were verbatim accounts

of the pursuers' headlines. Any visitor to the defenders' site could "click" on one of those

particular headlines as it appeared on the defenders' front page and gain access to the

text as published and reproduced by the pursuers bypassing the pursuers' home page and

any advertising on it (pages 1-3).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Cupp's teaching of using the creation

procedure 126 to navigate a portion of search result based on user's selection

and Donnell's teaching of navigating directly a portion within a document and a

document includes link to a top of the search result document to Schneider's

system in order to allow a client to narrow down search result or view each

portion of a document following his or her desire so that searching a search

result is performed quickly.

As to claims 61, 72 and 83, Schneider, Cupps and O'Donnell, teach the claimed limitation "the instruction of corresponding active snippet link includes an artificial anchor referencing the portion of the corresponding search result document containing the query-relevant snippet" as (Schneider, col. 19, lines 45-67; fig. 6b), and "the corresponding search result document link does not include an artificial anchor referencing any particular portion of the corresponding search result document" as (O'Donnell, Bibliography link does not contains any link to a portion of the document, pages 1-2).

As to claims 63, 74 and 85, Schneider, Cupps and O'Donnell disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claims 1, 71 and 82, O'Donnell further teaches the claimed limitation "the query-relevant snippet further comprises one or more of the query terms; and the instruction is configured to cause the client device to navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result document when the one or more query terms are selected by the user from the display of the query-relevant snippet" as the query relevant snippet includes query terms to allow a user navigate directly to the portions of a document when the one or more terms such as 'The Judgment; Analysis; Headlines as Literary Works' (page 1-2).

As to claims 70, 81 and 92, Schneider, Cupps and O'Donnell disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claims 1, 71 and 82, Cupps further teach the

claimed limitation "each of the search results generated by the search engine

comprises a plurality of active snippet links, each including, a query relevant

snippets extracted from the corresponding search result document by the search

engine, and each including an instruction that causes the client device to

navigate directly to the portion of the corresponding search result document from

which the query-relevant snippet is extracted when the corresponding active

snippet link is selected by a user from the display of the query-relevant snippet of

the search result on the client device" as FIGS. 8-10 are exemplary menu web

pages 144. FIG. 8 is a menu web page 144 showing the first five pizza

restaurants that deliver within a particular customer's location. The restaurants

shown are selected based on the customer's location and the restaurant's

delivery area. As such, this menu web page 144 is dynamically created for this

particular customer. Likewise, FIG. 9 is a menu web page 144 showing the

various types of food items that a particular restaurant offers for delivery service

within a particular customer's location. This menu web page 144 was created in

response to the customer's request for pizza selections. FIG. 10 is a menu web

page 144 showing the various types of "pesce fresco" items that a particular

restaurant offers for delivery service within a particular customers location. This

menu web page 144 was created in response to the customer's request for

"pesce fresco" selections (col. 9, lines 15-35).

The customer can then select a particular vendor or restaurant and one or

more menu web pages 144 including the selected information that is dynamically

created by the web creation procedure 126 and provided to the customer's client

computer 102. The customer can then browse through the menu web pages 144

and select items of interest. The user's selection or requests are used by the web

creation procedure 126 to generate one or more menu web pages 144 that are

displayed to the customer (step 306). FIGS. 8-10 illustrate such exemplary menu

web pages 144. The customer places an order by selecting the appropriate items

from the menu web pages 144 (step 308) which are then transmitted to the

online ordering machine 106 (step 310). The online ordering machine 106

receives the order and processes it as shown in FIG. 13 (step 310) (col. 10, lines

7-3).

As to claim 71, Schneider teaches the same claimed limitation as

discussed in claim 1, Schneider further teaches the claimed limitations:

"one or more computers" as a computer 102 (fig. 2, col. 4, lines 1-5);

"a computer-readable medium coupled to the one or more computers

having instructions stored thereon which, when executed by the one or more

computers, cause the one or more computers to perform operations comprising"

as a computer-readable medium coupled to the one or more computers having

instructions stored thereon which, when executed by the one or more computers,

cause the one or more computers to perform operations (col. 4, lines 1-20).

As to claim 82, Schneider teaches the same claimed limitation as
discussed in claim 1, Schneider further teaches the claimed limitations "a
computer storage medium encoded with a computer program, the program
comprising instructions that when executed by data processing apparatus cause
the data processing apparatus to perform operations comprising" (col. 4, lines 1-
20).

10. Claims 62, 64, 73, 75, 84 and 86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as
being unpatentable over Schneider (US 6895430) in view of Cupps and
O'Donnell and further in view of Hennings et al (or hereinafter "Hennings") (US
6763496).

As to claims 62 and 73, Schneider does not explicitly teach the claimed
limitation "wherein at least one of the search results further comprises a second
corresponding active snippet link to a separate portion of the corresponding
search result document containing a second query-relevant snippet.

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content
hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can
be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated
text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink
anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page
to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the
other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at

a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the homepage 100, Cruises page

118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that are nested below it, including

Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and

Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks can be used to locate a page at a

third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hennings's teaching of homepage 100 is at

the top level of the content hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the

travel categories that can be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or

one of the associated text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon

104 or text hyperlink anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118,

causing the Cruises page to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the

pages associated with the other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains

page, etc., are all nested at a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the

homepage 100, Cruises page 118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that

are nested below it, including Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122,

Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks

can be used to locate a page at a third level of the content hierarchy to

Schneider's system in order to system in order to allow a client to narrow down

search result following his or her desire so that searching a search result is

performed quickly.

As to claim 84, Schneider does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein at least one of the search results further comprises a second corresponding active snippet link to a separate portion of the corresponding search result document containing the query-relevant snippet".

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the homepage 100, Cruises page 118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that are nested below it, including Alaska hyperlink 120, Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks can be used to locate a page at a third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Hennings's teaching of homepage 100 is at the top level of the content hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118,

causing the Cruises page to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the

pages associated with the other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains

page, etc., are all nested at a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the

homepage 100, Cruises page 118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that

are nested below it, including Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122,

Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks

can be used to locate a page at a third level of the content hierarchy to

Schneider's system in order to system in order to allow a client to narrow down

search result following his or her desire so that searching a search

result is performed quickly.

As to claims 64, 75 and 86, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "wherein each instruction includes an intra-document link for

the query-relevant snippet, each intra-document link pointing to the portion of the

query-relevant snippet within the corresponding search result document".

Hennings teaches homepage 100 is at the top level of the content

hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the travel categories that can

be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or one of the associated

text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon 104 or text hyperlink

anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118, causing the Cruises page

to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the pages associated with the

other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains page, etc., are all nested at

a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the homepage 100, Cruises page

118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that are nested below it, including

Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122, Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and

Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks can be used to locate a page at a

third level of the content hierarchy (fig. 2, col. 6, lines 47-60).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hennings's teaching of homepage 100 is at

the top level of the content hierarchy, and there is a nested page for each of the

travel categories that can be reached by either clicking one of the picture icons or

one of the associated text hyperlink anchors. For instance, clicking on either icon

104 or text hyperlink anchor 112 will link the browser to Cruises page 118,

causing the Cruises page to open in the browser. The Cruises page, and the

pages associated with the other travel categories (e.g., Air Travel page, Trains

page, etc., are all nested at a second level of the content hierarchy. As with the

homepage 100, Cruises page 118 also contains hyperlinks pointing to pages that

are nested below it, including Alaska hyperlink 120,Caribbean hyperlink 122,

Puerto Rico hyperlink 124, and Mexico hyperlink 126. Each of these hyperlinks

can be used to locate a page at a third level of the content hierarchy to

Schneider's system in order to system in order to allow a client to narrow down

search result following his or her desire so that searching a search result is

performed quickly.

11.   Claims 65-67, 76-78, 87-89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Schneider (US 6895430) in view of Cupps et al (or

hereinafter "Cupps") (US 5991739) and Law in the Outer Limit?, Therese

O'Donnell, or (hereinafter "O'Donnell") 19997 and further in view of Hennings et

al (or hereinafter "Hennings") (US 6763496) and Caronni et al (or hereinafter

"Caronni") (US 2003/0154221).

As to claims 65, 76 and 87, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "wherein each intra-document link includes an artificial anchor

undefined in the corresponding search result document".

Caronni teaches when lookup routine determines that an entry

corresponding to the entity name does not exist, it checks the system view table

for an alternate file system entry. For example, if the lookup routine expands the

entity name with a first uncommon string and no corresponding entry is found,

the lookup routine may subsequently expand the entity name with a second

uncommon string. The link S:\eng\user123\file 1 .txt contains user123 as an

artificial anchor; thus, the lookup routine expands the entity name with a second

uncommon string for searching (fig. 4, paragraph [0030, 0037]).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Caronni's teaching of when lookup routine

determines that an entry corresponding to the entity name does not exist, it

checks the system view table for an alternate file system entry. For example, if

the lookup routine expands the entity name with a first uncommon string and no

corresponding entry is found, the lookup routine may subsequently expand the

entity name with a second uncommon string. The link S:\eng\user123\file 1 .txt

contains user123 as an artificial anchor; thus, the lookup routine expands the

entity name with a second uncommon string for searching to Schneider's system

in order to allow processes to enforce different views dependent on the context

that a process is in and retrieve information corresponding to the expanded

sequence.

As to claims 66, 77 and 88, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "wherein each artificial anchor includes a preassigned artificial

anchor designator designating the anchor as artificial".

Caronni teaches when lookup routine determines that an entry

corresponding to the entity name does not exist, it checks the system view table

for an alternate file system entry. For example, if the lookup routine expands the

entity name with a first uncommon string and no corresponding entry is found,

the lookup routine may subsequently expand the entity name with a second

uncommon string. The link S:\eng\user123\file 1 .txt contains user123 as an

artificial anchor; thus, the lookup rountine expands the entity name with a second

uncommon string for searching. S:\eng\ is represented as artificial anchor

designator (fig. 4, paragraph [0030, 0037]).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Caronni's teaching of when lookup routine

determines that an entry corresponding to the entity name does not exist, it

checks the system view table for an alternate file system entry. For example, if

the lookup routine expands the entity name with a first uncommon string and no

corresponding entry is found, the lookup routine may subsequently expand the

entity name with a second uncommon string. The link S:\eng\user123\file 1 .txt

contains user123 as an artificial anchor; thus, the lookup rountine expands the

entity name with a second uncommon string for searching to Schneider's system

in order to allow processes to enforce different views dependent on the context

that a process is in and retrieve information corresponding to the expanded

sequence.

As to claims 67, 78 and 89, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "wherein each artificial anchor includes the preassigned

artificial anchor designator as one of a prefix and a suffix and wherein the

preassigned artificial anchor designator includes a preassigned set of text

characters".

Caronni teaches S:\eng\ as prefix. This prefix includes a set of character

such as user123\file1 .txt or user342\file1 .txt. The S:\eng\ as anchor designator

(fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Caronni's teaching of \eng\ as prefix. This

prefix includes a set of character such as user123\file1 .txt or user342\file1 .txt to

Schneider's system in order to allow processes to enforce different views

dependent on the context that a process is in and retrieve information

corresponding to the expanded sequence.

     12.   Claims 68, 79 and 90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Schneider (US 6895430) in view of Cupps et al (or hereinafter

"Cupps") (US 5991739) and Law in the Outer Limit?, Therese O'Donnell, or

(hereinafter "O'Donnell") 19997 and further in view of Hennings et al (or

hereinafter "Hennings") (US 6763496) and Hill et al (or hereinafter "Hill") (US

2004/0024788).

     As to claims 68, 79 and 90, Schneider does not explicitly teach the

claimed limitation "determining whether each corresponding search result

document link references an anchor defined in each corresponding search result

document; and stripping the reference to the anchor from the corresponding

search result document link if the corresponding search result document link

references the anchor".

     Hill teaches Plant-Models list page 20 contains a link back to parent Model

page 24. It means that when a user want to back to parent Model page 24, the

user select a link back in Plant-Model list page 20 and the system will strip the

link to the parent Model page 24 as anchor (paragraph [0091]).

     It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to apply Hill's teaching of Plant-Models list page 20

contains a link back to parent Model page 24 to Schneider's system in order to

organize web pages of documents in hierarchy manner from a broad entity to a

more specific entity so that a user can easily view modify a portion of a document

easily and identify associations between documents within web pages.

13. Claims 69, 80 and 91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Schneider (US 6895430) in view of Cupps and O'Donnell and

further in view of Shanny (US 20040158617).

As to claims 69, 80 and 91, Schneider teaches the claimed limitation

"wherein the providing the instructions for the two or more search results to the

client device in response to the query includes providing a search result page" as

(figs. 1d, 5a-6b).

Schneider teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the instructions are at

least one of a hidden tag and an attribute on a tag in the search result page".

Shanny teaches hidden tag (paragraph [0041]).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the

time invention was made to apply Shanny's teaching of hidden tag to Schneider's

system in order to allow transmission of all the input data as result data when

instructions for submit are made and further to detect page load abandons in real

time.

Conclusion

14.　　The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered

pertinent to applicant's disclosure

Baer (US 20090157711).

Contact Information

15.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier

communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T. Truong

whose telephone number is (571) 272-4042. The examiner can normally be

reached on Monday to Firday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Tony Mahmoudi can be reached on (571) 272-4078. The

fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 571-273-8300.

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free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service

Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-

9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Cam Y Truong/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2169